Times

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1991. Publication Office THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY 8G.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY...... 4.00 EVENING AND SUNDAY 4.00

Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cent-Monning and Sunday Thirty-five cents Evening and Sunday Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY,

WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, Prestdent.

Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week end

Sonday, December 23: 240,451 Daily average (Sunday, 19,486, excepted).. 35.33:

The Prosperity of the Few.

Today, the first business day of the twentieth century, will be marked by the payment of interest and dividends by the great financial and industrial corporations one nundred and seventy-five million dolthe largest over paid out on one day in any country or in any time. It exceeds by ten million dollars the bitherto unprecedented figures of 1900, and is the most producing power that has ever been brought forward.

But the important fact does not appear eighty-six million dollars is divided befour thousand individuals. In other words six millions of toilers will be rewarded by less than is given to a few thousand who hold blocks of stock in protected waterway. monopolies and subsidized corporations. The average share of the savings bank right in this belief, but we do not see must be computed in millions.

+ for the purpose Repuelts has a great at to for pros-

producing capa; 110 111 qualed by any nation on the in. arth. But still they fall short or lishing the fact which they were intenued to prove Wealth and prosperity are synonymous Of all the problems which the twen-

of the centralization of wealth is the most | two or three successful juvenile books, serious. It is a question to be approach- and it is followed by letters from one or ed by all with thoughtful consideration. Some observers profess to regard it with that hazing is a good thing because it complacency, and say that it will right "takes the rawness out of a new cadet." itself, that trust will fight trust, monopoly fight monopoly, and that legitimate competition will be restored. There is little to warrant this optimism. So long as there is a party in power that persists in enacting class legislation, making trusts possible and giving subsidies to corporations already rich the trend toward the centralization of wealth will continue unchecked.

Mr. Brander Matthews, in the current number of the "Cosmopolitan," discourses in an interesting and scholarly manner or the subject of Americanisms. He claims that many words branded by English critics as American dislect are simply old English forms which have been preserved on this side of the water, or new words which have been added to the language to express ideas not familiar to English minds. Of the latter class are "adobe, taken from the Spanish, "broncho," "typowetter," and "moccasin." Among the former, Mr. Matthews cites "realize," "reckon," and "guess."

This line of reasoning has its defects

One may be inclined to ask, after reading Mr. Marthews' article, "What is dialect, anyway?" In the general acceptation of the term it is a patois common to the peoplc of a certain country, state, district, or neighborhood, but not recognized as pure Such a patois may, in fact, be Elmpty old English. Edward Eggleston has found that many of the most approved forms of New England speech are retina of the dialect of a colony of English propie who settled in Ireland during the twelfth century. "Kiver," for cover, "rotch" for caught, and several other words, he finds, were obtained directly from these English peasants, and were good English in the iwelfth century. Take a less extreme instance of the permistence of archale forms; less than a hundred years ago, "obleege" was correct English, acconting to court usuage, and so was "cowcumber," and less than half a century ago It was the "genteel" thing to refer to a woman as a "female." The fashionable terms of one age become the dislect of the next. Who is to determine, necording to Mr. Matthews' sule, what is or is not dis-

Exception may be taken to another point in Mr. Matthews' article. He states that the New England dislect of the "Bigolow Papers" is an atrange to the mass of the American people as was the broad Scotch of Burus' time to the Englishman. This is hardly true. The New Engiand dialect has so largely flavored the speech of the West that Riley's Hoonier patois appeals to a New Englander like his own home speech. Only between the language of New England and that of the South is there a wide difference, so far as the words used are concerned. The variations perceptible between the common speech East and West are largely those of accent. No one, hearing a Ver- him will be worse than the first. More-

take him for an inhabitant of southern changes of accent and tone of voice. The ling to hear the reasons. country folk of Mary E. Wilkins and sata Orne Jewett, the farmers of Harold Frederic, the Hooslers of Eggleston and Riley. and the homestead population of Hamlia Garland, all speak in much the same way, and their speech has a fairly good right to be called American. Perhaps the American dialect, if there is such a thing, s most in evidence in the Middle West which was settled by a mixture of immigrants from both North and South, and has borrowed the drawl of the Southerner together with the clipped speech and

quaint words of the Yankee. The Isthmian Canal Question.

With the reassembling of Congress it is wident that the canal question will beome a burning issue. The Panama lobby has not been idle during the Christmas holidays. It has fully realized the advanage of having great financial resources to fraw upon, in opposing a rival project the hances of which depend entirely upon patriotic sentiment, and the obvious superiority of the Nicaragua route, especially s it would be under American ewnership and control to the old de Lesseps ditch in which four hundred million dollars has already been sunk.

The President of the Panama Canal Company, M. Hutin, is back in Washof the country, and a sum aggregating ington. His presence here is no doubt recasioned by his proper desire to save the parole preparing for the silent shelf upon lars will be disbursed. The sum total is interest of the French shareholders in the which he is to be offered up on the Fourth corporation from destruction. But it may of March. He will spend the time of his be suspected that he is also acting as a short respite in shooting mountain lions, bination which is jockeying with the Panstriking evidence of America's wealth- ama proposition in order to effect a great stock-jobbing deal. Mr. Hutin ffects indifference as to whether the United States lifts the de Lesseps load from that a whole bed of diamonds has been on the surface. That fact is that while the shoulders of that promoter's victims found in the volcanic hills of Otero or not. He claims to be satisfied that, in County, New Mexico, it may be possible tween six million savings bank depositors case America undertakes the construction that somebody in this country is destined eighty-nine million dollars goes to about tion of an American Nicaragua Canal, the to blossom into a Cecil Rhodes and try to Governments of England, Germany, and steal the Territory, the frugality, self-denial, and thrift of France will promptly step into the breach -or rather, the ditch-and guarantee the money necessary to complete the Panama

It is barely possible that M. Hutin is depositors is about fourteen dollars and any reason in it to forego the demand of fifty cents apiece. The dividends received the country for an exclusive American tisan Public Welfare Commission, which by this eligarchy of four thousand will | canal. When the Governments cl- aims to necure for St. Louis in the next range from five thousand deliars to inded to come to examine into the practive years the general renovation and im-Rockefeller's enormous rake-off, which tical features of the Panama problem, we provement which the World's Fair of 1963 What more stunning proof of the cen- them as a profitable undertaking. Grant tralization of wealth could be adduced? that the de Lesseps ditch could be fluished Whitelaw as president and H. L. Christie The contrast is sharp, but it is a fair for one hundred million dollars. That sum, as secretary, with an executive committee one. The line is drawn, not between the added to what already has been squandered, representing all the city's civic and comindigent, incompetent poor and the plu- would saddle the canal with a fixed charge | merc. tocrats, but between the sober, indus- of nive hundred millions, which if susceptrious, frugal wealth-producers and those tible of capitalization at all, would hardly who gather the fruits of their toil. The be so at less than five per cent, allowing starving, annemic tenement dweller, the for a liberal sinking fund which investors tramp, the spendthrift, the man who will not save, and the man who will not save, all these are eliminated and yet the all these are eliminated, and yet the of argument, let it be supposed that the many, by carefully hearding their earst-enterprise, when ready for business, could able ings, are not able to balance the unearned be financed at four per cent. As between The figures given above are not garbled the Nicaragus Canal, the fixed charges of which could be carried by the United States campaign compilations, prepared with a Government at two per cent, there would to engendering class prejudice or be a difference in the amount of revenue the poor against the rich. They annually devoted to interest which would tly gathered estimates of handicap the French concern seriously, and dustrial corporations very likely fatally. We want the American Nicaragua Canal, and we shall have it, respectity of barring treachery and corruption. If other and they powers or peoples want the other project, at that the and are willing to take the risk of its collapse on the occurrence of the first tropical storm in its vicinity, there does not appear to be any just reason why they

should not have it, and be blest to them! A Defence of Hazing.

A most remarkable defence of the West only when wealth is distributed equably. Point hazing system has appeared in the "Boston Transcript." It is from the pen tieth century will have to face this one of John Preston True, who has written two other correspondents who contend by the rules of the Senate, will have the temerity Mr. True says:

Mr. True says:

"Officially, haring is all wrong. Officially, it is a violation of the rights of man. Officially, it is revened upon and with all possible rigor kept down. Practically, looked at in hard cold, common sense, a moderate amount of it is a desirable thing, for it is the working of a virile instinct of self-preservation. No man at West-Point lives who can safely say: 'It is impossible that my life and honor can ever be dependent on the action of my classmate, Mr. X.' On the contrary, both at some time may be entirely dependent. It is the right of A and B to know that X, when the time of stress arrives, in a man who can be trusted in such vital anothers. And on this hard foundation their linzing practice rests."

in other words, while the officers of the cademy are supposed in their official capacity to frown upon hazing and do all that they can to prevent it, in reality they are to wink at a moderate number of violations of the rule. The cadets are to refuse to tell the truth in any investigation of the proceedings when the truth will incriminate a hazer. The code of henor developed by this method of educaion may be a very superior article, but to the mere layman, without military tra ditions, it looks shady.

Again, Mr. True remarks: Again, Mr. True remarks:

"Not one man graduates at West Point of thom it would be safe to piedliet "that fellow ever will be in a high command." On the convery, to crey nom there is the possibility that in his sale strength at some time in the days a come will rest the safety of a thousand of our country, what not of a man do we want him then to be? It want him one who has the grim strength at said and iron will which will carry him hrough all cobb, all dangers, war victory from he grap of death itself, regardless whether hor inside the dad in this or death. It aims a man hely to be one who qualit at the schoolboy larang of his mates, or one the has the grid and in to set his beeth and belit his way upward urough it?"

The question under consideration is no whether the cadets are willing to endure hazing, but whether they should be required to endure it. Unquestionably, is the days of the Spanish Inquisition, there was a very high sense of honor among those who, even under the torture of the rack, refused to betray their fellows, but there was also an immense amount of ying done under fear of that torture. s to be doubted whether the general standard of honor was any higher in those lays than II is now; at any rate, nobod intends that there ought to be a renewal

of such practices. There is no schoolboy test which can nake it absolutely certain that the man who passes it successfully will prove tru at an important crisis. Hundreds of boys who have passed unmoved through th most brutal ordeals of hazing have not in later life, been strong enough to reist temptation. If the tests provided were such as would prove not the mere bodily endurance of the victim, but his ready wit, standard of honor, and loyalty, it would be different. But the chances are that the average cadet refrains from appealing to the authorities not altogether because his sense of honor forbids it, but also because he knows that if he dares do such a thing the last state of

pent countryman speak, will ever mis- over there is no particularly valuable discipline in being obliged to eat a large ndiana; but when the dialect of the two | bowl of pork and molasses. A man is no men comes to be written down, there is a better Indian fighter for having undernot so very much difference. The va- | gone that and similar ordeals. If anybody riance is in the subtle but unquestionable | contends that he is it would be interest

One of the most satisfactory evidences possible that the rich men of the country are thoroughly bent upon crushing out our most recent infant industry is seen in the alacrity with which they are swelling the Cudahy reward fund in Omaha. At the present rate it will amount to one andred thousand dellars in a day or two, And then how detective and reporturial day turkey will be forgotten in the mad ble to squeeze another one in. desire for Crowe.

If it be really true that the President extended a hearty handshake to each one of the citizens in the pump line yesterday, that hearty hand ought to resemble a boiled Westphalia ham more than anything else this morning. It is a ridiculous custom and a cruel one to the chief victim; and it ought to be abolished. George Washington was in the habit of evading such inflictions by holding his hat in one hand and resting the other on hat in one hand and resting the other on his sword hilt. In this way neither was available for the pumping process which assuredly would have brought water from with his election, for, as soon as elected, assuredly would have brought water from the great man's eyes, and words of blankness from his lips.

At noon yesterday the redoubtable Roose velt ceased to be Governor of New York, He is now a private person and out on screen for the London and New York com- if he can find any, and in according interviews to reporters-whom he can always find.

- If there is substantial truth in the story

FOR MUNICIPAL WELFARE.

The Citizens of St. Louis Form a Per-

manent Organization. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1 .- The Non-Pardo not fancy that its solution will strike renders imperative, has effected a permanent organization by choosing O. L. Whitelaw as president and H. L. Christie as secretary, with an executive committee representing all the city's civic and commerc. I associations. The movement of which this commission is the cutcome was adjusted as to fall lightly upon those who started by the St. Louis Daily Newspa-pers' Association about three weeks ago, and was necessitated by a partial suspen-

This condition of things is chiefly trace able to Missourt's State Constabulary law (the partisan police act of 1859 which ap-plies to St. Louis alone). By the opera-tion of this act the police force has been increased, and the cost of the police department swelled from \$953,000 in the fiscal year 1859 before the new law went into effect, to \$1,830,000 this year. The latter figure is a third of the annual revenue of St. Louis. As the limit of taxa-tion under the present charter of the city and constitution of the State has practi-cally been reached, the purpose of the

A Chance to Achieve Fame.

It will be interesting to see w who is important of the restrictions imposed when Congress reassembles to propose cloture which it will involve, it will be more interest he does propose it. If he can break of traditions of the Senate-traditions which are mostly obstructive and annoying-he will, inof it is a deed, be a higger man than most people take It may be added that if he sucorosis in his effort be will do a public service which will offset a good many of his political sins,

The Mannan Policy,

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
They cannot fight, but they can best Euroocans or Americans in the art of procrasting ciliar ground. The Chinese policy is to pretend The Manchu dynasty has never granted a single concession of any kind to foreigners except under stress of military force. So long as this is abent the Chinaman is more than a match for methods of delay.

Miles and Alger.

(From the Philadelphia North American.) Ceneral Miles has an untarnished military rec vering nearly forty years. He never was as med of leaving his post without permission ommended that he be dismissed for conurdice; he extended to be burn to avoid danger the field, and he never has been charged with using his official power to enable his friends and family to make money at the expense of the health and lives of American soldiers.

Gloom in Grent Britain.

(From the Baltimore Sun.) In their reviews of the past year and pas-entury the English editors find nothing to praise while their anticipations for the twentieth cen-tury are blue as indigo. Excepthing is going or. The South African war is a bungle, Chin ethanling, the navy is too weak, banks are failto rate, taxes are higher, Germans and Amergetting away with British markets dustry is declining, mechanical invenion is torpid, the Queen is getting older-noth

Dealing With the People.

(From the Hartford Times.) We think it may be safely assumed that the dominatization does not take the people into condissimilarities coes not rule the proper into a correction as to any of its politices, ecolonial Altervate. Having personally precipitated archibes with the Flipinos, without the advice sensor; of the representatives of the peop which is to say, Congress—it is evidently & Kinley's purpose to continue the single criting to his own personal views. Dealing it extry with the people is one of the least of President's intentions.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger)
It is altegether probable that the little
pulse facet, which has just sailed for the Pi
tines, by way of the Steer Capal, will r
be voyage in safety. The vessels are small
y comparison with the monsters of teday,
and marganors who first sailed around the w
ed feesity their commiss in all the seven could have thought themselve

Ready to Compromise. (From the Chicago Times Herald.)
She-Pana, I have just met such a lovely duke.
The Old Man-Uni! Go and ask him if I
lithis list creditors will settle for 60 cents of

THE INAUGURATION OF ODELL Inducted Into Office at Albany With

n Great Display. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.-Benjamin B. Odell, jr., of Newburg, was inaugurated noon today to succeed Theodore Roose-

The oath of office was administered t him in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, which was crowded as it never was before, and while about 2,500 people got within the walls of the chamber, there were several thousand who clamored for admission and struggled to enter the doors, but to no avail, for it was impossi-

In sarrendering the gubernatorial office

to Governor Odell, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Governor Odeil: It becomes from this moment your high and solemn duty to stand at the executive head of the greatest State within our Union, a State which in point of size, population, wealth, and wide variety of interests and of industries, rises among many a world famous Kingdom or Commonwealth. Great powers are given you on the one hand, and, on the other hand, your task is neither light nor easy. But you come to it with the special ability

e must begin to make ready for his exacting and engrossing duties. The earnest-ness you have already given us of the way in which you regard these duties, and of the spirit in which you approach them, is such that we have the right to express not merely the hope, but the confident be-lief, that at the end of your term as Gov-ernor you will have won the right to stand high in that list of public servants whose memory the great Empire State de-lights to hold in peculiar henor."
The new Governor was heartily ap-plauded when he stepped forward to reply

to Mr. Roosevell's address. He said:
"With the assumption of responsibilities
it was with doubt and uncertainty which
even the applause and good wishes of our

friends cannot entirely dissipate. Especially is this true of him into whose keeping is placed the administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth. New York, an empire in itself, with its vast pe tion, its many diverse interests, demands from its Chief Executive the greatest conservatism, wisdom as to its needs, and that its business affairs shall be transacted with economy and good judgment.
"Under our form of government, when
the will of the majority has been expressed, we should forget our partisanship in
our desire to uphold and strengthen the

hands of those whom for the time being we have clothed with authority and upon whom the responsibility for the proper enforcement of our laws is placed. The success of our State administra tion depends as much upon its component parts as upon the aggregate, and it is a right which the executive can demand, and every loyal citizen should accord, that in

can ill-afford to bear them, and be borne more generously by those who have received from the State protection and rights which have given to their vast business interests the success they deserve. Combination in restraint of indi-vidual rights should be curbed and a wel-come extended to all whose energy and genius will add to the lustre and fame of the Empire State, and aid us in upholding our business and commercial supremacy. The care of our wards should be as gen-erous as their necessities may require—

"To the Governor is entrusted the executive and to the Legislature the law making power of the Commonwealth. The duties are separate and distinct, and can never be combined without a serious imand constitution of the State has practically been reached, the purpose of the Public Welfare Commission is to secure such changes of the charter as will give immediate relief, and to get a constitution can convention to frame a new organic law for the State. The existing one was adopted in 1815. A new contstitution can be gained quicker than the present can be gained quicker than the present can be amended, and, in view of the proposed opening of the World's Fair a year and a third hence, the greatest possible speed is imperative.

A Chance to Achieve Fame. pairment in the efficiency of both.

shall in a measure be as successful as save so many of my predecessors; if upon the threshold of a new certury, with all of its possibilities, the positive and ef-firmative action of the incoming administration can aid in solving those great questions which so much interest us, I shall feel as much pride to the contem-plation of such results as you do, sir, as ing to see whether he can carry his point if you look back upon the success which has

on the attended your administration,"
The weather was all thr' could be declear sky, the temperature a below the freezing point and the rain of the day before had washed the streets so that they were clean and in good order for the inugural parade.

The throngs of people that wished to see the ceremonies and get near the scene of the exercises that attended the inaugura-tion, began to arrive early and at 9 o'clock the corridors of the Capitol were alive with moving humanity. As the out-of-town or-ganizations reached here, they marched quietly to the places assigned to them for forming the pageant, which was the largest military demonstration that has graced an occasion of this kind for years

LIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES. Society Formed to Disseminat Valuable Information.

BOSTON, Jan. 1 .- The Secretary of the ew Philippine Information Society, L. K. Fuller, anya that the society is omposed almost entirely of expansionists hough that does not necessarily imply that they are all Imperialists, or believe that our Government should have a colo nial policy. None of the members is known to go as for in his views as the anti-imperialists, and nearly all of the nembers as far as known were supporters of McKinley at the late election. Since the election, says Miss Foller, and espetaily since the publication of General MacArthur's report, there has been a feel ing among these people that there was more in the Philippins case than had been put before the public; that perhaps here was more to be said for the Filly than was generally known, and that there could be no right action in the case until the facts were learned. This conviction ed to the formation of the society has been announced by the regular pres

It is the purpose of the society to renain absolutely impartial, to color its ublications on neither side, put to put efore the people the unquestionable facas far as they can be learned from origi-nal and reliable sources. The society has correspondents in the Philippines who are ying, on the spot, to get information accessible in the United States. Mem pers of Congress are requested to information, and President McKinley elf has given his approval to the

t is thus hoped to put the plai refore the people upon the vital , a our relations to the Filipinos. Prom the personnel of the society it. evident that there is no connection be tween the organization and the anti-im-perialists, though some of the matter which the society has given the public is the same that has been published by the anti-imperialists. The only pamphlet yet issued is entitled "Againaido: A Selection from His Official Documents, together with the Authorized Accounts of the Alleged 'Spanish Bribe.'" This is num bered 2 in the first series. No. 1 relate to Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot, and gives an account of the insurgent move-ment of 1896. Since it has not been peasi-ble to get the desired information promptly, the second number was issued first and the first will come later.

A GIFF OF FAMOUS MINERALS.

A Donation to the American Museum of National History.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- The American Mueum of Natural History has just received as Governor of the State of New York at a collection of minerals and meteorites valued at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, from a person whose name is not made public. The collection was made by Clarence S. Bement, of Philadelphia. The collecting began thirty-five years ago, and as se'entific knowledge grew and means amplified the specimens increased in number and quality. The process of adding, culling, nd exchanging has been carried on up to the present. The best was good enough for Mr. Rement. To get it was a matter of time and opportunity, as well as of money. To gather minerals in quantity and kind adapted for scientific study or the instruction of the ignorant is comparatively easy; the brain and the purse are both taxed to assemble the specimens classified by mineralogists, and at the same time of a quality to display nature's most perfect,

rare or freakish handlwork.

As carly as 1884 the Bement collection attracted the attention . * the United States authorities, and a report was published in the interest of the National Museum at Washington asserting that its purchase would place that museum on a par with many of the great ones in Europe. Speacer F. Baird declared repeatedly that if he lived the Government should have the collection. The curato of a foreign museum saw it, and after returning to Europe cabled that he would huy it, but the gathering of the money too difficult. was too difficult. Speaking of selling, it might be imagined that Mr. Bement col-lected with a mercenary view. Not so. His collection grew to such importance that curators, scientists, and visitors urged that it should go to a public institu-tion. He was always ready to assume a liberal attitude toward any such acquist-

Though realizing that the collection, as early as 1884, had assumed museum pro-portions, he went on with additions and improvements up to the last month. His collection has increased by over 50 per cent since 1884. The specimens have not been counted, but are supposed to number about fourteen thousand. The foreign professors Nordenskield, Ven Rath, Groth processors Nordenshold, ven Rain, Grota and Lacroix found much to interest them, spending many days in his mineral rooms. Prof. Maskelyne, former curator of the British Museum, and Prof. Miers, of Oxford, were also his visitors. In mineralogy the British Museum collection as a gy the British Museum collection as a whole exceeds that of all others, but its American department is quite inferior to Mr. Bement's, and there are many speci-mens in the general series which would air. Bement's, and there are many speci-mens in the general series which would improve the collection in London. It has somehow happened, either by luck or lib-erality, that Mr. Bement got the pick of other collections. In 1883 he selected from the Spang collection, then the best private collection in the country, and culled four other collections. The collec-tion of Baran Bayen of Mariation of Baron Braun, of Munich, and sov-eral others were picked. It would be diffi-cult to find anyone more imbued with the genius of collecting than Mr. Bement. He has made collections in several lines, all of which have been of high quality. So much has been said of the collector's

So much has been said of the collector's motives, as it is the simplest way to consted and a large number of the unions of the specimen. A description is impracticable. Crystallization in the greatest of variety and with features of importance to the scientific man abound, and while there is food for the finished scholar in mineralogy, there is plenty to interest variety and with features of importance to the scientific man abound, and while there is 1000 for the finiabed scholar in mineralogy, there is plenty to interest the tyro or the casual observer. Some species will interest the general public more particularly than others, the quartz crystals, for instance, beautiful to any cyc, as also the flour spar, and the beryls, barytes, cuoleites, garnets, aulphura, raurites, tourmalines, topazes, etc. Though massiveness alone is not the ideal of the connoisseur, there are four or five hundred large pieces, forming to the collection a crown of beauty and color. Minerals are obtained mostly from mines and tion a crown of beauty and color. Min-erals are obtained mostly from mines and railroad cuttings, some from trap rocks by the seashore, others in crevasses of mountains and from volcances. Vesuvins is a rich locality. The Swiss mountaineer, though Lardy and satisfied with small pay, they almost given up the search for minhas almost given up the search for min-erals on account of the scarcity and the dangers incurred in looking for them in

almost inaccessible pinces. One of the famous pieces is a splendid moky quartz crystal, which weighs six-y-five pounds. It was found over twenty ty-five pounds. It was found over twenty years ago in the Tiefen Glacier, near the Furca Pasa. The specimens found were lowered by ropes, and several were scratched and damaged. M. Burke, a citi-scratched and damaged. M. Burke, a citi-scratched and damaged. M. Burke, a citi-scratched and damaged. M. Burke a citi-scratched and damaged. M. Burke a citi-scratched and damaged. M. Burke a citi-scratched and damaged and damaged. Not one of the questions for which the year precipitated has been settled specimen, naming it "The President." Mr. Bement secured it when he picked M. Burke's collection. The feature of this

crystal is its fine condition Some of the gypsum crystals, delicate mough to be scratched by the fluger nail, are fine and clear as plate glass. The largest crystal is about forty by eight inches. The remarkable emerald, eight and a half inches long, from North Caro-lina, valued at \$1,000 in 1884, and figured in Kunz's work on American gems, is here. Prof. Von Rath, of the University of Bonn, confessed that without having seen this collection, he would have had but a faint idea of the beauty of American minerals After his return to Europe in 1884 he wrote an article for a German scientific Journal, which was translated y Mr. Kunz and printed in New York in 1886. The professor hoped that the treas-ures so happily combined would find a worthy place in the National Museum a Washington. Now, by the liberality of onf its citizens they are in this city, where bey will do the greatest good to the

reatest number.
The collection of meteorites is a mos-The collection of meteorites is a most interesting addendum. It numbers about five or six hundred specimens from 44-falls. They are unusual as to size and quality. Collecting meteorites is a very costly pursuit. They are no precious as to be sold by the gramme. One little specimen, of prehistoric find, weighing seventeen grammes, would readily bring \$100. The specimens range from a single gramme to about one hundred set offer. gramme to about one hundred and fift sounds, and at dealers' prices the meteor-tes are worth \$50,000. The price paid for the whole collection is not given, but the money value is reckoned at between \$150, 600 and 1200,000. The directors and trus-tees may well feel proud that they now possess both the Tiffany gem mineral-and the Bement minerals and meteorites The American Museum of Natural History has been under the presidency of Merris has been under the presidency of Merris K. Jesup for twenty years. He has given time and money without stint, and the directors and trustees have been tiheral to their aid until what was once comcoassed by the dingy old argenal in Centra Park is now expanded in the splentin American Museum of Natural History While it is considered only half grown, i is a half grown minut. No doubt befor-long others will follow the example se-by Mr. Jesup and his co-trusteer. The museum now stands as one of the princi-ral sights of New Yerk and is affording its citizens and visitors, not only by ex-hibits, but by its courses of splendidly illustrated lectures; to add to which its agents are traveling about the world ob-

he British Museum has been enriched

Und Better Pade Away. on the Portland Argus.):

for Alger to attempt to r

(From the Da Professor—They say the than men, but I do not be. New Woman (hotly)—The:

WRECK OF A LABOR UNION. Henry Loss of the Building Trades

Connell of Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. I.-Chicago is just ending one of the most disastrous conflicts between labor and capital known to any of five delegates was read yesterday at a municipality in the United States. Statis- private session of the convention. tics at hand, gathered from twenty-one delegates are very reticent as to what leading architects of the city and ten rep- took place at the meeting. It is underresentatives of large building corporations, show that in the fifteen months of very similar to the American Constitution. this conflict labor lost more than \$89,000,- The question of the relations between Cuba 500 in wages, building contractors more and the United States was also discussed, than \$75,000,000 in profits, and material. Some doubt is expressed as to the consupply men \$75,000,000 through stock unsold. The retail business of this city has the "Discusion" still maintains that it been practically stagnant for fifteen will be ready by the fifteenth. The delemonths

These differences related, not to the scale of wages paid, as they were very high, is felt to have something definitely set-

meaning men, and by some who meant well, were exceedingly stiff-necked. The two bodies could not get together, and the strike followed. Politics was rapidly in-troduced in its progress. When the strike

average was about \$3 per day of eight hours.

The total number of members of the Building Trades Council on October 1, 1899, was 25,453. The total number of union men of the building trades in the city at that time and not affiliated with the Building Trades Council was 23,229. There were also employed besides these two classes 3.112 non-union men. The to-tal number of building trades workmen and non-union building trades workmen in the city was 58,785. The value of the building in progress in this city on October 1, 1899, was \$10,000,000. By Jenuary 1, 1990, the value of the building in progress had shronk to \$3,500,000, and the amount of building work ninnned but stonged on ac

count of the strike, was \$50,000,600.

During the fifteen months of the strike five persons were killed and 221 assaulted and more or less seriously injured. The assaults were usually made by union mer upon non-union men. For a time the ro-lice force of the city appeared to act in harmony with the strikers, but to is merely For a time the roaggravated the situation, as the general public was not only paying the salaries of the police force, but was also paying in another way for the suspended build-ing operations. Finally the political offi-cers of the Building Trades Council were

an average wage of \$3 per day, twenty days work per month for fifteen morths..... fifteen morths.
Less to contractors in profits.
Less to real estate, merchants, etc..
The value of the amount of building operations suspended during the year 1900 is placed at.
The amount of building in progress at the present time is valued at....

3,200,000 The individual unions engaged in the building trades are now making their own agreements with the contractors and are museum, retaining for himself this grand strike was precipitated has been settled

GUARDING THE TELEGRAPH. ceneral Pinto's Scheme to Preven

Indians From Tampering.

(From London Tit-Bits.) When the electric telegraph was first inoduced into Chili a strategem was reorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the salives, and to maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp, General Picto-in command of the operations—called them together, and, pointing to the telegraph wires, said:

I want you to remember not to go near will be held and you will be unable to get The Indians smiled incredulously. Ther e general made them each in succession

table hold of the wire at both ends of an electric battery in full operation, after which he exclaimed: 'I can't; my hands are benumbed!" ried each Indian The battery was then stopped. Not use after the general restored them to herly, giving them strict instructions to see the exerct. This had the desired efet, for as might be expected, the expe-ence was related in the strictest conf-

telegraph has ever since remained un-John Benyan's Last Descendant.

(From the National Magazine.)

His Greefing. (From the Argonaut.)

The other day a newly appointed warden wa taken by the prison chaplain into the cleaped above the prisonets were assembled in a body file chaplain presented him to the company with the remark that he would say a few words. The that I'm very glad indeed to see so many bere!"

A New Year Compliment.

To the Editor of The Times; May your worst day in the coming century by r than your best day in the past century!

JAMES SELDON COWEON.

stood that the constitution submitted is Some doubt is expressed as to the conetitution being ready in January, though gutes are considering what he be done On October 1, 1899, the Building Trades in the event of the American Congress not Council of Chicago, representing a part of passing on the constitution at this session, the union labor of this city, engaged in Senor Rivers says the convention has nothbuilding work, ordered a strike, on acthat an attempt will be made to estaband the Building Contractors' Countil. lish a Government three months after the constitution is finished. A general desire

PLAN FOR A CONSTITUTION.

A Project Privately Considered by

the Cuban Convention.

HAVANA Jan. 1.-The project for a

constitution as drawn up by a commission

of wages paid, as they were very high, but to the right of the Building Trades Council to order a sympathetic strike at any time, the rights of walking delogates, the rights of apprentices in the plumbing trade, and similar questions.

The Building Trades Council was controlled at the outset of the strike by a set of politicians. The Building Contract the made his studies at large expense and did not ask for any award, but only the centract. He employed so infair means. contract. He employed no anfair He says that the two sources of tion to him are the mayor and engineer's department. After two years' consideration Colonel Black made in estimate of the troduced in its progress. When the strike was declared the highest rate of wage paid to any laborer in the building trades was 35 per day of eight hours. The lowest tate of wage paid to any laborer in the building trades was \$2.25 per day. The lowest tate of wage paid to any laborer in the building trades was \$2.25 per day. The average was about \$3 per day of eight hours.

The total number of members of the been held to profest each water and the contract of the Republican party has the passed upon by the legal authorities. been held to protest against the in favor of an American protectorate over the island. It was argued that those who favored a protectorate did not represent the people, an immense majority of whom favored independence. The meeting was not a large one. Members of the democratic party say

that the party will leave politics alone will try to organize the people who have land interests in the country in order to send a commission to Washington to ask for a reduction in the duties on sugar and obacco. A meeting for that purpose will be held this week. Other hodles besides he democratic party premise to assist the novement.

ROOSEVELT AND THE BENCH.

His Statement Regarding His Recent Judiciary Appointments.

ALBANY, Jan. L-While waiting for the eginning of the inauguration ceremonies, paper men today for the last of what he termed "the walks in the seademy." He refused to say as ything concerning his career in Albany except that he had had a "bully good time" during the last two and that he would leave Albany feeling like a "bull moose." When pressed to say something of his term as Governor he referred to a compilmentary speech made by Chief Justice Parker at a banquat last night, in which Justice Farker said that Roosevelt had striven to Feep the standard of the bench at its highest during his term as Governor. "I consulted Justice Parker more than any other man in reference to any judiciary appointments," the Governor added. "As for my career in the executive chamber, I prefer to say nothing. It speaks for itself."

PRUNING DOWN THE HYMNAL

Methodist Pastors Discuss Revision of the Secred Book. (From the Pittsburg News.)

For the purpose of learning their views on the subject, Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the Pitteburg "Christian Advocate," made an sidrers and opened a dis-cussion on "The New Hymnal," at the meeting of the Methodist Ep scopal ministers this morning in the caspel of the Methodist building. Rev. Dr. Smith out-lined the work, which has to be done, and he informed his hearers that in accordance with the instructions of the general conference the hymnal will be reduced to almost one-half its present size. Several flecting the revisio gested by the ministers, and while the culative, it will

ussion was purely speculative, weight in the final adjustment At the last general conference, held in bleage, at which so many radical changes in Methodism were made, a revision of the Methodist hymnal was ordered. The board of bishops appointed a committee of nine representative members of the deomination to do the work, and one of the nine is Rev. Dr. Smith. The I this morning that the hymnal reduced so as to comprise only The latter This means that over 400 will be climinated from their honored position. It is said that all the old hymns of the Wes-leys, John Newman, the Careys and others will be retained as a basis for the new

work. Some of the newer hymns will necessarily fall by the wayside.

There will be little change in tunes, as the entire number does not reach 600, several or more hymns being set to the same measures. The so-called Sunday-school hymns will probably be rejected in the revision also. Many extremely devo-tional but rather unpoetical stantas have crept into the hymnal without really meriting the distinction, some of which have been placed there out of regard to the de-ceased Methodist who wrote them, as the only way in which to do honor to stanch loyalty and unawerving plety. There will be no place for these in the new work, but "old Hundred" will be found in its old place.

The Interpretation of the Apocalpse" was the subject of an interesting theolog-ical paper rend by Rev. S. A. Hunter, LL.D., at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association, in the First Church, Wood Street, this morning. Rev. Dr. Hunter said that no other book in the Bible was so difficult of interpretation, and that all interpreters differ widely. He mentioned the fact that many works a purious for the work. persons poorly equipped for the work had written voluminous commentaries on the subject, thereby adding liberally to

the stock of iniellectual rubbish. In part he said:
"We are under obligation to understand the revelations as far as we can, but we must not can natic any of God's revela-tions because of their obscurity. The Apocalpse is obscure both in censequence of the way in which it is written and the use of symbols. Some commenta-tors turn their telescopes altogether to the past and assert that the prophecies have been fulfilled. Others turn the tele-scope altogether to the remote future and secome convinced that the fulfillment is get to come. Both of these types of com-mentators are wrong. The progressive commentator holds that the revelations of God have been in progress of fulfill-ment since the world was created, and ment since the world was created, and will continue to be verified in the future. This is the historical view, and it is rapidly gaining adherents, so that its universal acceptance seems to be only a matter

War Legislation. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Flaborate plans for militia reorganization and the formation of an adequate hard reserve have been formation of an adequate hard reserve have been formation by the military and ravel enthorities and will be pressed upon the stantard of Congress after the holiday recess. There is but scant probability that either the hill of the National Guard Association or the Naral Reserve bill will be seriously considered this winter. But the measures will be introduced and placed on the calcular, and the next Congress will be impuestionably called upon to survivous his desired legislation. Not only is war to be prepared for in time of peace, but the cutton taken is to be made to beel what cur means under the pressure of a permanent military system. The strength expansionists have their inning, and it is likely to prove a long one.